

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-35
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88876
 AUTHOR : Muck, E.; Kokes, D.; Ratkovka, M.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Analysis of Czechoslovak Syntans.
 Syntan SN 25.
 ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 2, 38-40

ABSTRACT : Description of qualitative determination of ortho-phenolsulfonic acid and para-phenolsulfonic acid by means of paper chromatography and there are discussed the best procedures which make it possible to separate them. The presented analytical data show that Syntan SN 25 contains free phenol sulfonic acids which are to a great extent an undesirable inert component, not to mention the fact that ortho-phenol sulfonic acid has an adverse effect on microstructure of collagen. It is necessary to develop analytical methods for determining all the components of syntans which have no tanning properties. In view of the fact that in the presently utilized methods of analytical

CARD: 1/2

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COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-35
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88876
AUTHOR :
EDIT. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : evaluation of synthetic tanning agents the
phenol sulfonic acids are partially determined as tanning
substances, a critical revision of these methods is neces-
sary. -- M. Lyuksemburg.

CARD: 2/2

RATKOVICH, D. Ya.

27081 RATKOVICH, D. Ya. Bybor rezhima napornogo gidrotransportirovaniya peschanykh grantov. Gidrotekhn. stroit-vo, 1949, No.8, s. 12-15.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

27021

Vybor rezhima napornogo gidrotransportirovaniya peshchanykh gruntov.
Gidrotekhn. Stroit-vo. 1949, No. 3, 3. 12-15

St: 1202101 NO. 34

RATKOVICS, F.

Examination of petroleum-sulfur compounds. III. Potentiometric method for continuous registration of hydrogen sulfide of the thermal decomposition gases. p.96

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

RATKOVICS, F.; SZEPESVARY, P.; VAS, J.

Examination of petroleum-sulfur compounds. IV. Experiments in the field of thermal decomposition of petroleum-sulfur compounds, p.99

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, No. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

RATHOVICS, F.

Science

"MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYKOENT"

Examination of petroleum-sulfur compounds. II. Determination of mercaptan-sulfur content. p. 472

Vol. 64, No. 12, Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EHAI), LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1959
Unclass.

RATKOVICSNE SCHUTZ, Rozsa

Photometric determination of the tungsten content of steels.
Veszpremi Vagyip egy kozl 4 no.4:391 '60

1. Dunai Vasmu, Szatallivaros.

JAKABOS, Aron; RATKOVITS, Peter

New machines and apparatus. Magyar korn lap 16 no.2:91-92 F '61.

JAKABOS, Aron; RATKOVICS, Peter

New machines and devices. Magy kem lap 16 no.10:481-482 0 '61.

RATKOVSKA, M.; MUCK, E.; KOMES, D.

Analysis of Czechoslovak synthetic tanning materials; SN 25 tanning material
p. 33

KOZARSTVI, Praha, Czechslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 8, No. 10
Oct. 1959
Uncl.

ROZOVSKIY, V.S., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; RAIKOVSKAYA, G.I.

Determination of adequate supply of vitamin C in the organism
by means of its examination in urine voided on an empty stomach.

Voen.-med.zhur. no.11:53-56 '64.

(UKA 18:5)

L 3134/406 ENP(H)/LW
 ACC NR: AT6021151 SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/050/000/0283/0302
 AUTHOR: Ratkovszky, E.--Ratkovski, F. (Member MTA) 27
 ORG: none 841
 TITLE: Future development of 50-cycle railway vehicles in Hungary and abroad
 SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 50, 1965, 283-302
 TOPIC TAGS: railway vehicle data, locomotive, silicon controlled rectifier, ignitron 14
 ABSTRACT: The development and future prospects of the 50-cycle rail locomotive were discussed with special reference to the systems employed in Hungary and France, respectively. The greatest advance is represented by the ignitron locomotive, especially since it was used in conjunction with dry silicon rectifiers. The possibility of combining the advantages of the ignitron locomotive with the rectifier type was explored. It was stressed that the 50-cycle locomotive was first developed in Hungary. This article is the text of the author's lecture delivered at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at the 3 Dec 1961 session. [JPRS]
 SUB CODE: 13. 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 92

5.4210

25516

S/078/61/006/008/016'018
B127/B226

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, S. A., Semenov, G. A., Rat'kovskiy, I. A.
TITLE: Determination of pressure of saturated gallium-oxide vapor
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 1973

TEXT: The authors worked according to the flow method in an oxygen atmosphere at 1523 - 1682°C. The experiments were conducted in a platinum boat attached to the end of a movable alundum bar. This arrangement was contained in an alundum tube and fixed in a furnace with a tungsten spiral in an alcohol atmosphere. The temperatures of the samples used were measured with a platinum - platinum-rhodium thermocouple and a ПП-1 (PP-1) potentiometer with optical pyrometer. The gas production rate was measured at 1562 - 1592°C. The values of the molar Ga_2O_3 concentration obtained by extrapolating for zero velocity, and those measured at a gas production rate of 11 - 13 ml/min did not differ by more than 6%. The results obtained are shown in a figure, and may be written as: $\log = - \frac{27098}{T} + 13.339$ mm Hg. In the vapor phase, Ga_2O_3 proved monomeric. Enthalpy and Card 1/3

Determination of pressure... 25516 S/078/61/006/008/016 '018
B127/B226

entropy of sublimation of gallium oxide calculated from the slope of the straight line: $\log p = f(\frac{1}{T})$ is $126 \pm 2 \text{ kcal/mole}$ and $49 \pm 1 \text{ kcal/mole-deg}$.

Under standard conditions entropy and enthalpy of Ga_2O_3 formation were calculated to be $137 \pm 6 \text{ kcal/mole}$, $57 \pm 4 \text{ kcal/mole-deg}$, and $-127 \pm 6 \text{ kcal/mole}$, $-15 \pm 4 \text{ kcal/mole-deg}$. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: E. King, A. Christensen. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 1799 (1958). Ref. 5: L. Brewer. Chem. Rev., 52, I (1953).

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1961

Card 2/3

30183

S/078/61/006/012/011/011
B124/B110

S 2200

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, S. A., Semenov, G. A., Rat'kovskiy, I. A.
TITLE: Determination of the saturated vapor pressure of thallium oxide
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 12, 1961, 2817-2818
TEXT: The pressure of saturated Tl_2O_3 vapor was measured using flow in an oxygen atmosphere. Thallous oxide was prepared by solving the pure metal in HNO_3 and additional oxidation by means of bromine water; excess bromine was removed by boiling. Thallium hydroxide was precipitated with ammonia and converted by boiling under water to the crystalline form. Tl_2O_3 was subsequently dried in a current of dry oxygen at $250^\circ C$ for 4 hours. The temperature of the boat in the furnace was measured with a Pt-PtRh thermocouple equipped with the potentiometer $\Pi\Pi-1$ (PP-1). The velocity of the carrier-gas current corresponding to saturation with Tl_2O_3 vapors was measured at 670, 700 and $750^\circ C$. When extrapolation to

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30183

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B124/B110

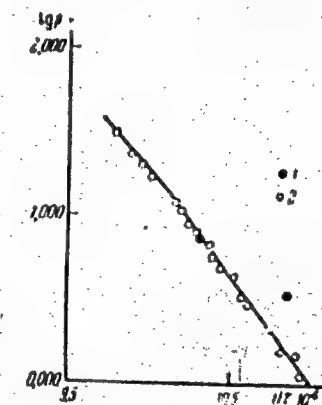
Determination of the...

(1929); L. Brewer, Chem. Rev. 52, 1 (1953).

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961

Fig. Temperature dependence of the saturated-vapor pressure of thallic oxide. 1 - Data published by V. I. Bibikova and M. I. Vasilevskaya [abstracter's note: I. M. Vasilevskaya in the bibliographical list] (Ref. 4: Sb. nauchn trudov, vol. 1, Giredmet, 1959); 2 - Data published by the authors of this paper.

Fig.



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24420
S/079/61/031/007/002/008
D229/D305

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, S.A., Semenov, G.A., Rat'kovskiy, I.A.,
and Perevoshchikov, V.A.

TITLE: Determination of saturated vapor pressures of indium
oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 7, 1961,
2090 - 2092

TEXT: This is a report on determining very low saturated vapor pressure of indium oxide by the flow method using a radioactive tracer - In^{114} in the range of temperature from 1290° to 1490° . It is known (Ref. 1: S.V. Bleshinskiy, and V.F. Abramova, Khimiya indiya. Izd. AN Kirgizsk SSSR, 1958) that the ignition of In_2O_3 at the temperature up to 1200° did not lead to a change in weight of indium oxide. The attempt to measure the vapor pressure of In_2O_3 at 1060° using the flow method was unsuccessful. In view of the above it was decided to determine vapor pressure of In_2O_3 by a

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Determination of saturated ...

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D229/D305

flow method at much higher temperatures (1290°-1490°) with air as a carrier gas suppressing the dissociation of indium oxide. Air was found to be satisfactory, as it is proved (Ref. 1: Op.cit.) that indium nitride if formed, burned up in the air, forming oxide. It was assumed that indium oxide vapor is monomeric. After describing the indium oxide preparation method, the authors note that its radiochemical purity was checked by a γ -spectrometer (illustrated in this article). The rate of flow of carrier gas at its saturation with In_2O_3 vapor was determined for three temperatures: 1290°, 1445° and 1490°C. The values of molar concentration at the flow rates less than 4 ml/min were not taken into account when extrapolating for zero rate, as they showed discrepancies. The flow rate of 5-7 ml/min was chosen. The values of indium oxide molar concentration obtained by extrapolation for the zero rate and measured at the low rate of 5-7 ml/min varied roughly by 8 %. Saturated vapor pressure of indium oxide was measured in the temperature range of 1290° - 1490°C and the dependence of the saturated vapor pressure of indium oxide on temperature is shown in Fig. 2. Results were taken from

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D229/D305

Determination of saturated ...

three independent experiments with preparations of different total activity. The total determination error of indium oxide vapor pressure consists of: Determination error of total activity of preparation ($\pm 1.2\%$), error in measuring activity ($\pm 6\%$), determination error of preparation temperature ($\pm 0.5\%$), error in measuring volume of passed carrier gas ($\pm 2\%$). The determination error of indium oxide vapor pressure calculated on the basis of these values amounts to 6% . Enthalpy of sublimation of indium oxide was found to be $118 \pm 2 \text{ Kcal/mol}$. Entropy of the process of sublimation of In_2O_3 was calculated taking the heat capacity values of indium oxide in the temperature range of $0^\circ\text{--}100^\circ\text{C}$ (Ref. 1: Op.cit.), as no value of C_p of In_2O_3 at high temperature could be found in technical literature. Calculated S°_{298} amounts to $42 \pm 1 \text{ Kcal/mol}$. degree. There are 2 figures, 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. X

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1960

Card 3/4

S/080/62/035/007/001/013
D267/D304

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, E...., Semenov, G.A. and Rat'kovskiy, I.A.

TITLE: Study of the evaporation of gallium, indium and thallium by means of a mass spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1962, 1414-1459

NOTE: In view of the increasing use of these metals in science and engineering the vapor composition above Ga_2O_3 , Tl_2O_3 , In_2O_3 and In_2O has been studied, the method used being essentially that described by L.L. Aldrich. Monig's method of evaluating the potential of generation of various ions was used to determine their nature (ionization of neutral particles vs. dissociation ionization). The sesquioxides were obtained from pure metals via chlorides and hydroxides. In_2O was obtained from indium oxalate by decomposition at $3350^\circ C$; X-ray analysis of this oxide showed only the lines of In_2O_3 and In . The mass spectra of the vapors of Ga_2O_3 (at $1150^\circ C$ -

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Study of the evaporation of gallium,...

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2267/2304

1450°C), In_2O_3 (1400 - 1450°C) and Tl_2O_3 (500 - 550°C) were characterized by the complete absence of ionic currents corresponding to M_2O_3 (where M = metal) and by the presence of intensive currents of O_2^+ , M^+ and M_2O^+ (in this sequence of decreasing intensities). Besides, a current corresponding to GaO^+ (and a very feeble current corresponding to InO^+) was observed. The following scheme of decomposition was adopted: (1) $\text{M}_2\text{O}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{MO} \rightarrow \text{M}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MO} + \text{O}_2$; (2) $\text{M}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{MO}_{\text{solid}} + \text{O}_2$; (3) $\text{MO}_{\text{solid}} \rightarrow \text{M}_2\text{O}_{\text{solid}} + \text{M}_2\text{O}_{3\text{solid}} + \text{O}_2$; (4) $\text{M}_2\text{O}_{\text{solid}} \rightarrow \text{M}_2\text{O}_{\text{gas}}$; (5) $\text{M}_2\text{O}_{\text{gas}} \xrightarrow{+e} \text{M}_2\text{O}^+$; (6) $\text{M}_2\text{O}_{\text{solid}} \rightarrow \text{M}_{\text{solid}} + \text{O}_2$; (7) $\text{M}_{\text{solid}} \xrightarrow{+e} \text{M}_{\text{gas}}^+$. There are 4 figures and 1 table. The most important of the English-language references reads as follows: I. Antkiv and V. Dibeler, J. chem. Physics, 21, 1890 (1953).

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1961

Card 2/2

RAT'KOVSKIY, L., inzh.

Possibilities for increasing the production of fine crushed rock
in concrete plants. Stroi. mat. 4 no.8:18-20 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Stone, Crushed) (Concrete plants)

RAT'KOVSKIY, L., inzhener.

Efficient mesh for vibrating screens. Stroi. mat., izd.: 1
konst. 1 no. 10:29-41 0 '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(410 screens)

NISNEVICH, Mark L'vovich; RAT'KOVSKIY, Leonid Petrovich; KLASSEN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KHOLIN, N.D., prof., retsenzent; RODIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Dressing nonmetallic building materials] Obogashchenie nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 282 p. (MIRA 17:2)

RAT'KOVSKIY, Leonid Petrovich; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent,
nauchnyy red.; GOR'KOV, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; BUSHUYEVA,
M.A., red.izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Producing concrete aggregates using rock products] Proizvodstvo
nerudnykh materialov - zapolnitelei dlia betona. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960.
203 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Aggregates (Building materials)) (Quarries and quarrying)
(Sand and gravel plants)

RAT'KOVSKIY, Leonid Petrovich; MEYBOM, P.V., nauchnyy redaktor; FEDOROVA, T.N., redaktor; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Stone industry in the German Democratic Republic] 'Promyshlennost' estestvennogo kamnia Germanской Demokraticheskoi Respubliki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po storit. materialam, 1957. 82 p.

(MIRA 10:6)

(Germany, East--Stone industry)

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1665

Author: Varakin, V., and Rat'kovskiy, R.

Institution: None

Title: Heavy-Media Separation

Original

Periodical: Stroit. materialy, izdeliya, i konstruktsii, 1956, No 4, 17-19

Abstract: The classification of limestone (L) and crushed termozit /Tr. Note: a slag material/ according to bulk density by the wet-settling method and by heavy-media separation has been investigated. In the wet-settling method the L fraction of 5-40 mm is separated into hard L with a compression strength of 200 kg/cm² (or higher) and a soft fraction with a compression strength of less than 200 kg/cm². When heavy-media separation is used for the classification of L, suspensions of magnetite dust with particle sizes of up to 150 μ are used. The advantages of this method consists in the presence of a large

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USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1665

Abstract: amount of hard L in the concentrate, lower water consumption, and a reduction in the consumption of electric power. The separation of crushed termozit according to bulk density is carried out successively in 2 cylindrical drums, using an aqueous suspension of flue dust of sp. gr. 1.0-1.8; pyrite cinders, magnetite, and other materials can also be used.

Contd 2/2

RAT'KOVSKIY, S.P.

Little known ornamental plants of Tajikistan. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.20:
134-135 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.
(Tajikistan—Plants, Ornamental)

RAT'KOVSKIY, S.P.

Place of formation of barchan sands in the vicinity of Nebit-Dag.
Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 91 no.1:84-86 Ja-P '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Nebit-Dag region--Sand)

3(5)

SOV/12-91-1-12/22

AUTHOR: Rat'kovskiy, S.P.

TITLE: Places of Origin of the Barkhan Sands Formation in the Nebit-Dag Region (Mesta obrazovaniya Barkhannykh peskov v rayone Nebit-Daga)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva, Vol 91, Nr 1, pp 84-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The places of origin of the Barkhan sands in south-west Turkmenistan are of great importance in taking practical measures to cope with this phenomenon in the Nebit-Dag surroundings, Vyshka oil-fields, at the railroad stations of Mollakara and Aydin and the Kum-Dag workers' settlement. In 1952-53 on the initiative of the Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute) an expedition was organized for studying the sands in south-west Turkmenistan. Traps and ditches were dugged out for determining the quantity of drifting sand and observing the velocity and direction of the moving sand masses. Academician Obruchev and Engineer Konshin who did research

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SOV/12-91-1-12/22

Places of Origin of the Barkhan Sands Formation in the Nebit-Dag Region

on this problem at the end of the last century had reached the conclusion that there must have been other causes for the formation of the Barkhan sands than the destruction of vegetation due to settlement. The observations made led to establishing 6 places of origin of these sands formations: 1) the sands of the Western Karakum; 2) the sands between the Aydin and Balaishem railroad stations; 3) the sands at the Aydin station; 4) the sands at the branching-off of the Nebit-Kum-Dag road to Urundzhuk; 5) the sands around the 31 km Nebit-Dag - Kum-Dag road; 6) the sands at the foot of the Bol'shoy Balkhan. There are 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

RAT'KOVSKIY, S.P.; BAKURAS, N.S.

Preservation of okra. Kon.i ov.prom. 17 no.11:13 N '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Tashkentskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Okra) (Canning and preserving)

RAT'KOVSKIY, S.P., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Calophaca grandiflora, a bast plant. Trudy Bot.sada AN Uz.SSR
no.4:128 '54. (Bast) (MLRA 9:7)

LAT'KOVANIE, S. S.

Terracing

Arrangement of terraces for non-irrigated gardening
in mountain districts. Sad. 1 og. no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

ANTIKOVSKIY, G. Z.

Gardening

Arrangement of terraces for non-irrigated gardening in mountain districts,
Sad. i og. No. 5, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KAT'KOVSKIY, S. P.

Soviet Central Asia - Forest Soils

Choosing soils for coniferous varieties in Central Asia. Les i step' 14 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

Uzbekistan, S. S. S. R.

Uzbekistan - Forests and Forestry

Selection of varieties for forest cultivation and
afforestation projects in the mountains of the
Uzbek SSR. Les. khoz. No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

RAT'KOVSKIY, S.P.

Kazakhstan - Spruce

Forests of Tien Shan spruce and their regeneration. S. P. Rat'kovskiy. Les. khoz. no. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

RAT'KOVSKIY, A. P.

Kirghiziستان - Spruce

Forests of Tien-Shan spruce and their regeneration. Les. khoz. 5 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 ~~XXXX~~ 1953, Uncl.

RATIKOVSKIY, P. P.

Spruce - Birch forest

Forests of Tien Shan spruce and their regeneration. Les Khaz. 5 No. 19, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

1917-1918. . . .

Service - Kirghizistan

Forests of Tien Shan and their regeneration. Les. Khaz. 5 No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

RAT'KOVSKIY, V., podpolkovnik

We are helping to remove deficiencies. Korm. Vooruzh. Sil 4
no.1:52-53 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

RAT'KOVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Use of a concrete pistol in electrical equipment installation operations. Energ. stroi. no.16:72-74 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy trest po montazhu elektrostantsiy, podstantsiy i sooruzheniyu liniy elektroperedach tsentral'nykh rayonov Glavelektrosetstroya Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR.

RATKOVSKY, Ferenc, akademikus

Further development in the 50-periodic railway electrification in Hungary and in foreign countries. Muszaki kozl MTA
33 no.1/4:383-409 '64

Ratkovszky, F.; Kovacs, O.

Failure statistics of the transformers of the Electric Works of Budapest
Capital City. p.129

VILLAMOSSAGA. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no.5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

RATKOVSKY, Ferenc, dr.; KOVACS, L.Odon

The 1959 transformer fault statistics at the Budapest Capital
Electric Works. Villamosag 8 no. 3/6:129-131 My-Je '60.

PAPP, Ferenc, dr.; BOZSONY, Denes; VAGAS, Istvan; OROSZLANY, Istvan;
SCHULHOF, Odon, dr.; SZIGYARTO, Zoltan; HETENYI, Endre; HO LENYI,
Laszlo; GABRI, Mihaly; HOLLO, Istvan; KESSLER, Hubert, dr.;
WISNOVSZKY, Ivan; FINALY, Lajos; RATKY, Istvan; SZALAY, Miklos;
IHRIG, Denes; KIRALY, Lajos; KERTAI, Ede

Report on the 1959 general meeting arranged by the Hungarian
Hydrological Society. Hidrologiai kozlony 40 no.4:345-348 Ag
'60.

1. Magyar Hidrologiai Tarsasag elnoke (for Papp). 2. Magyar
Hidrologiai Tarsasag fotitkara (for Bozsony). 3. "Hidrologiai
kozyony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Vagas, Oroszlany,
Schulhof, Szigyarto and Hollo).

NEUHOF SUSKI, Laszlo; DEAK, Pal; RATKY, Laszlo; BRADA, Ferenc; KATONA, Janos; KONDASZ, Istvan

Research on single- and multicomponent-crystalline carbon-layer resistance; crystalline coal-layer and boric-carbon resistance. Also, remarks by P.Deak and others. Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4; 269-295 '60.
(EEAI 9:10)

1. Híradastechnikai Ipari Kutató Intézet (for Neuhof Suski)
 - (Electric resistors)
 - (Carbon)
 - (Boron)
 - (Crystals)

of transition curves for with algebra, 1965, in 1965,
No. 11/12-14 2 165.
(MIRA 18/12)

...politically, and technically installed from V.I. Lenin.
Updated June 26, 1966.

and
RATMANAYTE, L. M.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Material on the microbiological characteristics of dysentery in the Lithuanian SSR". Vil'nyus, 1958. 30 pp (Acad Sci Lithuanian SSR, Inst of Experimental Med), 250 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 130)

"The Food-Processing Industry." (Absolute figures [as of 1955] are given.

Promyshlennost' Kazakhstana za 40 let; sbornik statey (The Industry of Kazakhstan During the Last Forty Years; Collection of Articles) Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1957.
150 p.

RATMANOV, M. M.

Air conditioning in the textile industry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.tekst.prom. no.3:144-153 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. M.V. Frunze.
(Textile factories—Air conditioning)

RATMANOV, M.M.

Studying the active feed of conditioned air in textile factories.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.6:103-109 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Frunze.

RATMANOV, M.H.

Problem of the intake of air with high temperature drop in central
air conditioning systems for textile factories. Izv.vyz.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.tekhn.prom. no.5:121-128 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ivanovskiy institut imeni M.V.Frunze.
(Textile factories--Air conditioning)

S/137/60/000/010/007/040
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, p. 95, # 23161

AUTHORS: Khazanov, Ye.I., Ratmanov, V.N., Mal'tsev, V.S.

TITLE: On the Problem of Preparing the Charge for Silico-Aluminum Melting

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vost-Sib. fil. AN SSSR, 1959, No. 24, pp. 100 - 105

TEXT: Information is given on results of investigations on the granulation of the sillimanite charge for obtaining Si-Al alloys with different types of reducing agents. The authors studied the effect of granulation conditions, the amount of the binding substance and moisture in the charge, on the size and strength of the granules. The experiments were made on a laboratory dish-granulator with Kyakhta sillimanite concentrate, Г-2 (G-2) grade Al_2O_3 , and Cheremkhovo and Novo-Metelkino coals and lignin as reducing agents. Granules of homogeneous composition and size were obtained. ✓

Z.G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

POPOV, B.A.; RATMANOVA, M.G.

Observations on wave refraction under natural conditions. Trudy
Okean.kom. 12:78-85 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Waves) (Coasts)

RATMANOVA, O.N.

USSR/Medicine - Nutrition

FD-1

Cord 1/1 Pub 141-2/15

Author : Vedralshko, V. F. and Ratmanova, O. N.

Title : The effect of quality changes in nutrition on the physical and neuro-
psychic development of healthy children of pre-school age

Periodica : Vop. pit., 8-13, Jan/Feb 1955

Abstract : Conducted a series of observations on the effects of various diets, some
rich in animal protein and some not. Noted the effect of these diets on
the physical growth and on the neuro-psychic development of children 5-7
years old. Children receiving a rich egg diet were found to display a
tendency towards a shortened latent period in the reestablishment of a
conditioned reflex. Four graphs; no references.

Institution: Division of Child Nutrition (Head-Candidate Medical Sciences Yu. K. Pol-
teva) Institute of Nutrition Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow

ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye. I.; VEDRASHKO, V. F.; RATMANOVA, O. N.

Complementary effect of proteins in food intake at different times.
Vop.pit. 15 no.4:9-12 J1-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk
Yu. K. Polteva) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEINS

dietary, mutual enrichment in intake at different times)

(DIETS, exper.

proteins, mutual enrichment in intake in different times)

RATMANOVA

Med

Effect of diet containing increased amount of eggs on the physical development and the conditioned reflexes in children of the preschool age. R. I. Arshavskaya, V. P. Vedrashko, and O. N. Ratmanova (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 15, No. 4, 13-18(1968).—Thirty children, 6-7 years old, were fed for 4 months a diet contg. 70 g. protein, 70 g. fat, and 276 g. carbohydrates/day, which included Ca 980, P 1440, Fe 18.9, carotene 8.6, and vitamins A 1.7, B₁ 1.49, B₂ 1.46, PP 10, and C 140 mg., resp. This diet contained 8 g. egg yolk and 17 g. egg white. Later one half of the children received 32 g. of egg white and 32 g. of yolk instead of 40 g. meat and 8 g. butter, thus increasing the amt. of lecithin in the diet from 2300 to 4508 mg. Conditioned reflexes (light, sound) of children receiving increased egg yolk in the diet showed a more intense response to the stimuli than those receiving the control diet.

B. Wierbicki

RATMANOVA, O.N.

Conditioned reflex activity in small children fed a diet corresponding to their age requirements. Pediatrics no.7:68-70 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya ANU SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (CHILDREN--NUTRITION)

ARSHAVSKAYA, E.I.; RATHANOVA, O.N.

Unconditioned and conditioned vascular reflexes in children of
ages 1 to 3. *Fiziol.zhur.* 45 no.4:402-409 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. From the department of children's nutrition, Institute of
Nutrition, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY,

conditioned & unconditioned plethysmographic
reactions in inf. (Rus))

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

plethysmographic conditioned reactions in
inf. (Rus))

(REFLEX

unconditioned plethysmographic reflexes in
inf. (Rus))

KHAZAN, I., inzhener; RATMANSKAYA, L., inzhener.

Arched bridges in foreign practice. (from German journals, 1954-55).

Avt.dor. 19 no.9:29-30 S '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Europe, Western--Bridges, Arched)

TELEVISION
Antennas

June 57

KATMANOVSKIY, A.

"A Collective Antenna for 'Long-Distance' Television Reception," A. Katmanskiy,
(Aleksandrov)

Radio, No. 6, pp 12-14, 1953

Describes collective antenna built by author ^{and} ~~which was~~ used for reception of the
Moscow ^{TV} ~~Television~~ Center at Aleksandrov (110 km from Moscow). The unit consists
of ³ ~~two~~ antennas (each with a reflector and ~~three~~ directors), an amplifier ^{fed} ~~as~~
^{from} ~~at~~ each antenna, an antenna switch, and distribution boxes, each of which
supply ^{ies} ~~four~~ ^{TV} ~~television~~ receivers.

261 T70

BERKMAN, Boris Yefimovich; RATMANSKIY, M.N., red.

[Industrial synthesis of aromatic nitro compounds and amines]
Promyshlennyyi sintez aromaticeskikh nitrosoedinenii i aminov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Khimiia," 1964. 343 p. (MIRA 17:5)

PLATONOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; BERGO, Boris Georgiyevich;
RATMAISKIY, M.H., red.; MINEVICH, R.Z., red.

[Separation of multicomponent mixtures; calculation and
study of rectification with computers] Razdelenie mnogo-
komponentnykh smesei; raschet i issledovanie rektifikatsii
na vychislitel'nykh mashinakh. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 367 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

PIANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; RAMM, Vitaliy Maksimovich; KAGAN, Solomon Zakharovich; AVRAMOVA, N.S., red.; RATMANSKIY, M.N., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Unit operations and equipment of chemical engineering] Protsey i apparaty khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Izd. 2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 847 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)

А.И. Соловьев, Израиль Илья; АСЕММАН, Н.В., ред.

[Production of sodium bicarbonate] Proizvodstvo dvu-
uglekislogo natriia; bikarbonata. Moskva, 1964. 164 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

TABALIYKOVA, L. Anna Grigor'yevna; MOROZOV, Mariya Aleksandrovna;
PATEVANSKIY, N.S., red.; AVRAMOVA, N.S., red.

[Production of inorganic toxic chemicals] Proizvodstvo
neorganicheskikh iadokhimikatov. Izd. 2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. 326 p. (MIRA 17:9)

KISELEV, Vasilii Stepanovich[deceased]; ABASHKINA, Antonina Fedorovna;
RATMANSKIY, N.S., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of varnishes, drying dils and paints] Proizvodstvo
lakov, olif i krasok. Izd.2. perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 207 p. (MIRA 14,9)
(Paint materials)

ZELIKIN, Meyer Beypusovich; RATMANSKIY, N.S., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of caustic soda by chemical processes] Proizvodstvo
kausticheskoi sody khimicheskimi sposobami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 231 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Sodium hydroxide)

BEZOBRAZOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; MOLCHANOV, Andrey Vasil'yevich; GAR,
Konstantin Arkad'yevich; RATMANSKIY, N.S., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Hexachloran, its characteristics, its manufacture, and uses]
Geksakhloran, ego svoistva, poluchenie i primeneniye. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1958. 315 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Benzene hexachloride)

UZHOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; RATMANSKIY, N.S., red.; KOGAN, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Industrial dust control] Bor'ba s pyl'iu v promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Dust collectors)

ZELIKIN, M.B.; MITKEVICH, E.M.; NENNO, E.S.; OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; PANOV, V.I.;
RYDNIK, V.L.; TABUNSHCHIKOV, N.P.; RATMANSKIY, N.S., red.; ZAZUL'-
SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Production of soda ash] Proizvodstvo kal'tainirovannoi sody.
Pod red. M.B.Zelikina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.
lit-ry, 1959. 421 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Sodium carbonate)

ZOROKHOVICH, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RATMIROV, VA.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Autodyne a new electromechanical converter. Izobr. v SSSR 1 no.5:11-14 N '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(Electric current converters)

SOV/110-58-9-9/20

AUTHORS: Zorokhovich, A.Ye. and Ratmirov, V.A. (Candidates of Technical Science)

TITLE: The 'Autodyne' Controlled Rotary Converter (Reguliruyemyy odnoyakornyy preobrazovatel' 'Avtodin')

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyashlennosti, 1958, Nr 9, pp 36-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theory of the autodyne was developed and the first experimental investigations were made on it, in the Dept. of Electrical Machines of the MIIT, under the guidance of Prof. O.V. Benedikt. Further development work was carried out collectively by the MIIT and the Scientific Research Institute of the Electro-technical Industry (Prof. O.V. Benedikt, Cand.Tech.Sci. A.E. Zorokhovich, Engineer Ye.M. Kovarskiy, Engineers A.A. Ratov and L.R. Shal'man, Candidates of Technical Science T.G. Ambartsumov, S.I. Barskiy, and V.A. Ratmirov). They developed the machine to the stage of manufacture of experimental batches. Then, in 1948-1952, autodynes series A2B-A6B were designed and constructed, and individual examples of the experimental series of autodynes AZ for battery charging were made. The operating principles of the autodyne are explained. In the general case, the rotor carries two windings; a multi-phase a.c. winding

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SOV/110-58-9-9/20

The 'Autodyne' Controlled Rotary Convertor

connected to slip-rings, and a d.c. winding connected to a commutator. In a particular case, these windings may be combined. The machine takes supply from the a.c. side and delivers d.c. from the commutator. The rotor runs at synchronous speed. The stator bears a number of excitation and control windings; its magnetic system differs from that of the ordinary rotary convertor by the presence of split poles which carry the cross-windings. There may also be additional brushes. In the autodyne, the d.c. output voltage is varied by changing the brush position. The operation of the autodyne is explained; the vector diagram is given in Fig 1 and e.m.f. equations are written. The operation of the autodyne is considered with reference to two circuits. Fig 2a is a schematic and circuit diagram of an autodyne delivering constant load current, as in accumulator charging, and relates to autodynes series AZ. A diagram of an autodyne of constant output voltage is given in Fig 2b; this circuit was used for the experimental machines type AZB. The d.c. voltage can be varied over a wide range. Other laws of current and voltage change are

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The 'Autodyne' Controlled Rotary Convertor SOV/110-58-9-9/20

easily obtained; for example, Fig 3 shows the circuit of an autodyne with a falling volt-ampere characteristic. Torque equations for the autodyne are then derived. The autodyne has, in addition to the control winding, a number of auxiliary stator windings which serve to relieve the armature of the magnetising current, to compensate internal torques of the machine, and to increase the efficiency of regulation. Although important in operation, these windings do not affect the fundamental principles of the machine. The different kinds of winding that are used are then described. Then the particular types of autodyne that have been manufactured are discussed. Photographs of autodynes types A2-A6B of 3.5 kW are reproduced in Fig 5a; the characteristics are compared with those of an amplidyne in Table 1. The Yaroslavl' Electric Motor Works has produced an experimental series of autodynes for charging batteries; a photograph of one of these machines appears in Fig 5b, and general technical data in Table 2. Test results on autodynes are then given. The regulation of an autodyne type AZB working in a circuit with voltage negative feed

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The 'Autodyne' Controlled Rotary Converter SOV/110-58-9-9/20

back (as in Fig 2b) is plotted in Fig 6a. The difference between the theoretical and experimental load-characteristic results from the presence in the machine of uncompensated internal torques, from hysteresis in the magnetic circuit and also from changes in the supply and control voltage. Load characteristics of a machine AZB are given in Fig 6b. When the current alters from zero to full load the d.c. voltage change does not exceed 1.5%. The load characteristics of autodynes series A5B and AZ operating in a circuit with current negative feed-back (as Fig 2a) are given in Fig 7 for various values of control circuit. An oscillogram of voltage and control current for machine AZB when the polarity of the control voltage is reversed is depicted in Fig 8, and demonstrates the satisfactory response-time of the autodynes. In operation autodynes can deliver leading reactive power to the supply.

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SOV/110-58-9-9/20

The 'Autodyne' Controlled Rotary Convertor

Autodynes are somewhat more complicated in construction than ordinary d.c. machines, but this is typical of a rotary amplifier; their transient performance requires further study.

There are 2 tables, 8 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1958

1. Electromechanical converters--Control systems
--Design
2. Control systems

Card 5/5

ZUSMAN, V.G.; RATMIROV, V.A.

Digital control systems with step-by-step engines. Stan.1 instr.
29 no.12: 4-9 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Machine tools--Numerical control)

RATMIROV, Valeriy Arkad'yevich; IVOBOTENKO, Boris Alekseyevich;
VUL'FSON, I.A., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Pulse motors for automatic control systems] Shagovye dvigateli
dlia sistem avtomaticheskogo upravleniia. Moskva, Gosenergo-
izdat, 1962. 125 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.66)

(MIRA 16:1)

(Electric motors)

RATMIROV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAROKHOVICH, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KABELAN, S.I., inzh., red.; SOSINA, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Inventions; electromechanical engineering] Sbornik izobre-
tenii; elektromashinostroenie. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.
informatsii, 1962. 299 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobreteniy i ot-
krytiy.

(Electric machinery—Patents)

RATMIROV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Open system of program control for machine tools. Mashinostroitel'
no.2:16-17 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Machine tools--Numerical control)

RATNIAQV, Valeriy Arkad'yevich; IVOPOTENKO, Boris Alekseyevich;
ISATSENEIK, Viktor Kirillovich; SADOVNIK II, Lev Aleksandrovich;
CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., red.; GERSHENZON, G.S., red.

[Systems with stepping motors] Sistemy s shagovymi dvigate-
liami. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 134 p. (Biblioteka po avto-
matike, no.110. Elektroprivody s poluprovodnikovym upravle-
niem) (MIRA 17:11)

VUL'FSON, I.A.; ZUSMAN, V.G.; RATMIROV, V.A.

Automatic control of cutting conditions on program controlled milling
machines. Stan. i instr. 36 no.9:1-4 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

RATMIROV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; MEDVEDEVA, E., red.

[Machine accounting for output and wages] Mekhanizatsiia ucheta vyrabotki i zarabotnoi platy. Moskva, Finansy, 1965. 97 p. (MIRA 18:2)

RATMIROV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SHCHENKOV, S.A., prof., otv. red.;
MEDVEDEVA, R., red. izd-va; LEBEDEV, A.A, tekhn. red.

[Accounting for labor and wages in industrial enterprises]
Uchet vyrabotki i zarabotnoi platy na predpriatii. Mo-
skva, Gosfinizdat, 1963. 58 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Accounting)

RATNER, A., inzh.

New building machinery. Stroitel' no.2:21 F '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Building machinery)

MALIN, G.; MEYERSON, Z.; RATNER, A.; BOZHKO, M., inzh.-ekonomist;
KOTYUZHINSKIY, G.

Creating conditions for growth in hourly output. Sots. trud no.8:
97-109 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Direktor zavoda imeni Komsomol'skoy pravdy" (for Malin). 2. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy zavoda im. Komsomol'skoy pravdy" (for Meyerson). 3. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Okhtenskogo khimicheskogo kombinata (for Ratner). 4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Upravleniya metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti Chelyabinskogo sovnarkhosa (for Kotyushinskiy).

(Labor productivity)

L 28853-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: AT6011853

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2536/65/000/063/0120/0134⁴⁷

AUTHOR: Serebryakov, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ratner, A. D.
(Engineer) ⁴⁶
^{B+1}

ORG: none*

TITLE: Investigation of a supersaturated solution of hydrogen in ML5 alloy

SOURCE: *Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 63, 1965.
Proizvodstvo otlivok iz legkikh splavov (Production of castings from light alloys),
120-134

TOPIC TAGS: cooling rate,
magnesium alloy, solid solution, hydrogen, metal casting, gas diffusion,
grain size / ML5 magnesium alloy ²⁷

ABSTRACT: Rapid cooling of a hydrogen-saturated metal in a mold causes the retention of part of the hydrogen in the solid solution. By regulating the cooling rate a solid solution of the desired degree of supersaturation may be obtained and, by preventing the release of hydrogen, particularly during the crystallization period, the formation of gaseous porosity in the casting may be prevented. In this connection, the authors investigated the stability of the resulting supersaturated solution at various temperatures as well as the effect of the hydrogen present in the solid solution on the properties of the alloy. Saturation with hydrogen was accomplished by

Card 1/3

UDC: 669.716:001.5

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ACC NR: AT6011853

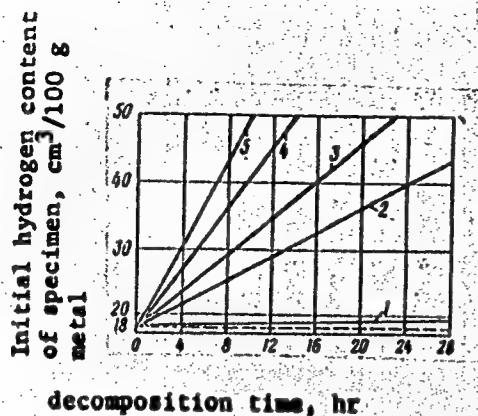


Fig. 1 Decomposition time of supersaturated solution as a function of initial hydrogen content of specimen:

- 1 - $s=18+0.08\tau$ [τ -- time in hours since onset of decomposition], 20°C; 2 - $s=18+0.96\tau$, 75°C; 3 - $s=18+1.41\tau$, 100°C; 4 - $s=18+2.2\tau$, 150°C; 5 - $s=18+3\tau$, 200°C

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ACC NR: AT6011853

passing a jet of this gas from a cylinder through the melt. The cast specimens were heated at temperatures of 200, 150, 100, 75°C and the time of decomposition of the supersaturated solid solution was investigated as a function of these temperatures as well as of room temperature and also as a function of the hydrogen content of the specimen (Fig. 1). It is thus established that the decomposition of the supersaturated solid solution proceeds at a faster rate when the temperatures are higher and sharply decelerates when the temperatures are lower. Formulas are derived for calculating the coefficient of diffusion of hydrogen in the ML5 alloy and determining the decomposition time of the solution in a casting with an initial hydrogen content of 25 cm³/100 g metal at temperatures of 20 and 145°C. It is established that a hydrogen content of up to 33 cm³/100 g metal somewhat enhances the ultimate strength and hardness of the alloy and contributes to a smaller grain size. If the hydrogen content exceeds this limit, however, the grain size increases and micropores appear, and this reduces the alloy's mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 *CV*

KHAUSTOV, A.P., inzh.-konstruktor, RATNER, A.F., inzh.-konstruktor

Ways to avoid the spontaneous turning of the reverser in multiple-unit trains. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 6 no.8:34-35 Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo upravleniya lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

POZNYAK, V.S.; RATNER, A.G.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Nitrogen compounds of peat. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:152-161
'59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Peat—Analysis) (Nitrogen compounds)

L 14462-66

ACC NR: AP6002972

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0147/0148

INVENTOR: Sinitskiy, B. A.; Kuznetsov, V. M.; Vaksmann, A. Z.; Ratner, A. G.; Vikh-
man, B. A.; Rimmer, A. I.; Dmitriyev, V. P.; Rikhter, A. A.; Zagaytov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A universal form for hulls in shipbuilding.⁵⁵ Class 65, No. 177291

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, marine equipment, ship

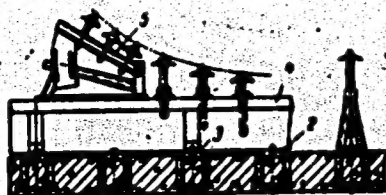
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a universal form for hulls in shipbuilding. The installation includes a foundation with standard elements, e.g. beams, stands and frames in a form depending on the members which make up the hull structure. The installation is designed for convenience in assembly, efficiency in the use of production area and economy of metal. The foundation is made up of anchored longitudinal or transverse channel or angle tracks. The projecting horizontal shelves of the tracks form T-slots above the level of the foundation by the thickness of a shelf. The standard elements are made with mating sockets for fastening

UDC: 629.12.002.011 : 621.757 :
: 621.791 : 621-783.624

Card 1/3

L 14462-66

ACC NR: AP6002972



1 - foundation; 2 - tracks; 3 - horizontal shelves;
4 - standard element; 5 - metal units.

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ACC NR: AP6002972

to the angle or channel tracks. Detachable metal units are mounted on the standard elements. 0

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64

PC
Card 3/3

15-57-8-11356
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,
p 177 (USSR)
AUTHORS: Rakovskiy, V. Ye., Poznyak, V. S., Ratner, A. G.,
Chayhova, V. D.
TITLE: Composition of the Peats of the Belorussian SSR
(Komponentnyy sostav torfov Belorusskoy SSR--in
Belorussian)
PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n. 1956, Nr 3, pp 97-
108
ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry
Card 1/1